General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 March 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 163

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/64/553)*]

64/107. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of support of the African Union Mission in Somalia for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, by which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to its further decision by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1872 (2009) of 26 May 2009, by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide a logistical support package to the African Union Mission in Somalia until 31 January 2010,

Recalling further its resolution 63/275 B of 30 June 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009),

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

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[1] A/64/465.

[2] A/64/509.

Please recycle

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the logistical support package;

2. *Acknowledges with appreciation* that the use of the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, has been cost-effective and has resulted in savings for the United Nations, and welcomes the expansion of the logistics hub to provide logistical support to peacekeeping operations in the region and to contribute further to their enhanced efficiency and responsiveness, taking into account the ongoing efforts in this regard;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and transparency with regard to the use of United Nations resources, bearing in mind the specific nature of the support package;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to expedite the construction of facilities as set out in paragraph 124 of his report;[1]

Expenditure for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

6. *Takes note* of the expenditure report for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;[3]

7. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the support provided to the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 75,641,900 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 previously authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009;

Estimates for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

8. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the support provided to the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 213,580,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, inclusive of the amount of 138,802,500 dollars previously authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 63/275 B, and in addition to the amount of 6,102,400 dollars previously appropriated under the terms of resolution 63/275 B;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

9. *Further decides*, taking into account the amount of 138,802,500 dollars previously apportioned under the terms of resolution 63/275 B, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 12,462,917 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 January 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010;[4]

10. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among

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[1] A/64/465, sect. IV.

[4] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 168,483 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the period from 1 to 31 January 2010;

11. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 62,314,583 dollars for the period 1 February to 30 June 2010 at a monthly rate of 12,462,917 dollars, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010,[4] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate;

12. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 842,417 dollars;

13. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the entity, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 3,721,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2009, as set out in its resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

14. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the entity, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 3,721,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 13 above;

15. *Further decides* that the increase of 258,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2009 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 3,721,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

17. *Decides* to keep under review during its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)".

62nd plenary meeting
10 December 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 February 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 123

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.16 and Add.1)*]

64/108. Global health and foreign policy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 63/33 of 26 November 2008, entitled "Global health and foreign policy",

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, especially those related to global health,

Recalling further that achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals is essential to socio-economic development, concerned by the relatively slow progress in achieving them, and mindful that special consideration should be given to the situation in sub-Saharan Africa,

Noting the adoption by the World Health Assembly on 24 May 2008 of its resolution 61.18,[1] by which it initiated its annual monitoring of the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling its resolutions 58/3 of 27 October 2003, 59/27 of 23 November 2004 and 60/35 of 30 November 2005, all entitled "Enhancing capacity-building in global public health", the resolutions of the World Health Assembly, in particular resolution 60.28 of 23 May 2007[2] and resolution 62.10 of 22 May 2009,[3] both entitled "Pandemic influenza preparedness: sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits", and resolution 62.16 of 22 May 2009, entitled "Global strategy and plan of action on public health, innovation and intellectual property,[3]

Noting the contribution of the High-level Forum on Advancing Global Health in the Face of Crisis, which took place at United Nations Headquarters on 15 June

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[1] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19–24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA61/2008/REC/1).

[2] See World Health Organization, *Sixtieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 14–23 May 2007, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1).

[3] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 18–22 May 2009, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA62/2009/REC/1).

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2009 and engaged multisectoral high representatives from around the world in the global health debate on protecting vulnerable populations, building resilient health systems and enhancing coherence towards multi-stakeholder strategic partnerships,

Welcoming the outcome of the annual ministerial review held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009, on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",[4]

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate,

Noting the role and contribution of the Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative in promoting synergy between foreign policy and global health, as well as the contribution of the Oslo Ministerial Declaration entitled "Global health: a pressing foreign policy issue of our time"[5] to placing health as a foreign policy issue on the international agenda,

Noting also the outcome of the Thirty-fourth Summit of the Group of Eight, held in Toyako, Hokkaidō, Japan, from 7 to 9 July 2008, which highlighted the principles for action on global health to achieve all the health-related Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important responsibility to assist Governments in the follow-up to and full implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, especially those focusing on health-related areas,

Underscoring the fact that global health is also a long-term objective which is local, national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained attention, commitment and closer international cooperation beyond emergency,

Reaffirming the commitment to strengthening health systems that deliver equitable health outcomes as the basis for a comprehensive approach, which requires appropriate attention to, inter alia, health financing, the health workforce, the procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery and political will in leadership and governance,

Appreciating the contribution made by civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, on issues related to foreign policy and global health,

Welcoming the ongoing partnerships between a variety of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels aimed at addressing the multifaceted determinants of global health and the commitments and initiatives to accelerate progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals, including those announced at the high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008, and at the corresponding follow-up high-level event held on 23 September 2009,

Noting with concern that for millions of people throughout the world, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and

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[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1).

[5] A/63/591, annex.

mental health, including access to medicines, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty, this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General[6] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recognizes* the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence, and in that regard also recognizes that global challenges require concerted and sustained efforts by the international community;

3. *Stresses* the importance of achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Welcomes* the ministerial declaration adopted during the annual ministerial review held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009 which focused on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",[4] and in that regard calls for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system;

I
Control of emerging infectious diseases and foreign policy

5. *Welcomes* the international coordinated actions in response to the recent influenza A (H1N1) pandemic as a good example of synergies between global health and foreign policy;

6. *Emphasizes* the need for further international cooperation to meet emerging, new and unforeseen threats and epidemics, such as the recent influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, and the H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential, and acknowledges the growing health problem of antimicrobial resistance;

7. *Recognizes* the need for a fair, transparent, equitable and efficient framework for the sharing of the H5N1 and other influenza viruses with human pandemic potential, and for the sharing of benefits, including access to and distribution of affordable vaccines, diagnostics and treatments, to those in need, especially in developing countries, in a timely manner;

8. *Acknowledges with serious concern* that current global influenza vaccine production capacity remains insufficient to meet anticipated need in pandemic situations, particularly in developing countries, and that some countries cannot develop, produce, afford or access needed vaccines and other benefits, and acknowledges also in this regard the interlinkage with production capacity of seasonal influenza vaccines and the ability to ensure their effective use;

9. *Calls for* the strengthening of surveillance and response capacity at the national, regional and international levels through the full implementation of the International Health Regulations;[7]

10. *Stresses* the importance of finalizing any remaining elements of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework for the sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits;

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[6] See A/64/365.

[7] See World Health Organization, *Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 16–25 May 2005, Resolutions and Decisions, Annex* (WHA58/2005/REC/1), resolution 58.5.

11. *Acknowledges* that communication with the public must be improved in order to increase awareness of the steps in basic hygiene that citizens can and should take in order to lessen their risk of contracting and transmitting influenza;

II
Human resources for health and foreign policy

12. *Notes with concern* the lack of health workers, as well as their uneven distribution within countries and throughout the world, in particular the shortage in sub-Saharan Africa, which undermines the health systems of developing countries;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for countries to review policies, including recruitment policies and retention policies that exacerbate this problem;

14. *Underlines* the importance of national and international actions, including the development of health workforce plans, which are necessary to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges facing developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel, and in this regard encourages the finalization of a World Health Organization code of practice on the international recruitment of health personnel;

15. *Urges* Member States to affirm their commitment to the training of more health workers by promoting training in accredited institutions of a full spectrum of high-quality professionals, as well as community health workers, public health workers and para-professionals, in particular through international cooperation programmes including South-South cooperation, North-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;

III
Follow-up actions

16. *Urges* Member States to consider health issues in the formulation of foreign policy;

17. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system, academic institutions and networks to increase their capacity for the training of diplomats and health officials, in particular those from developing countries, on global health and foreign policy, by developing best practices and guidelines for training and open-source information, and educational and training resources for this purpose;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, with the participation of relevant programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and in consultation with Member States, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Global health and foreign policy", which, inter alia:

(*a*) Examines ways in which foreign and health policy coordination and coherence can be strengthened at the national, regional and international levels;

(*b*) Identifies institutional linkages;

(c) Makes concrete recommendations, with a specific focus on making foreign policy contribute better to creating a global policy environment supportive of global health, as a contribution to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly to be held in September 2010.

62nd plenary meeting
10 December 2009

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 March 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 12

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.26 and Add.1)]

64/109. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative of the Governments of participant States, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process,

Calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process participant States,

Please recycle

Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for achieving poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of many of the producing, exporting and importing States, especially developing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process are useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007 and 63/134 of 11 December 2008, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of forty-nine Kimberley Process Participants, representing seventy-five countries, including the twenty-seven members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the consensual outcomes of the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, held in Swakopmund, Namibia, from 2 to 5 November 2009,

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[1] See A/57/489.

Welcoming the important contribution in fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council which represents all aspects of the diamond industry, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[2] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

Welcoming the efforts of the Kimberley Process to continue elaborating new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers, and to enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and act as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Welcomes* the admission of new Participants to the Kimberley Process;

4. *Recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

5. *Notes* the efforts, including the creation of a team of technical experts, to strengthen import confirmation requirements and examine the compliance of cross-border Internet sales with Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements;

6. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January

[2] Ibid., annex 2.

2003 to 31 December 2006, [3] and the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012;[4]

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/134, [5] and congratulates the participating Governments, the regional economic integration organization, the diamond industry and civil society organizations involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Kimberley Process Participants to fully implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and stresses the need to implement the minimum requirements and additional recommended measures established by the Kimberley Process and the intention to increase the efficiency of internal controls;

9. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2009 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, foster a sense of ownership by Participants, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Certification Scheme to respond to emerging challenges;

10. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, and encourages all Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and welcomes the increased involvement of civil society organizations, in particular those from producer countries, in the Process;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of the Kimberley Process continuing to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Process;

12. *Welcomes* the adoption of new guidelines pertaining to implementation and enforcement in order to enhance the capacity of the Kimberley Process and provide guidance to national authorities to address specific enforcement issues such as fraudulent certificates, shipments of suspicious origin and the exchange of information in cases of infringement;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of the Kimberley Process to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

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[3] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/518. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[4] World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/559/Rev.1. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[5] A/64/559, annex.

14. *Notes* the adoption by the Swakopmund plenary meeting of the decision on the sharing of information on the Kimberley Process with the United Nations and on the participation of observers in the Process;[6]

15. *Welcomes* the establishment of a scientific sub-group on characterization and identification of rough diamonds to improve the current footprinting work that is being done by the Kimberley Process on rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the continued cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the United Nations on the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire and the continued monitoring of the situation in that country on the basis of the reports of the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, originally established by the Security Council in its resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, and through liaison with Côte d'Ivoire, and encourages continued cooperation between the Process and the United Nations in addressing this issue, with the ultimate objective of meeting the preconditions for the lifting of United Nations sanctions on the trade in rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

17. *Acknowledges* the adoption by the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process of a plan to strengthen the internal controls of Guinea and to assess that country's production capacity, welcomes the commitment of Liberia to host a regional meeting to foster further regional cooperation in rough diamond controls, and appreciates the continued efforts of Ghana to strengthen internal controls and prevent the infiltration of illicit Ivorian diamonds into the legitimate trade;

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of a new Kimberley Process rough diamond statistics website with enhanced security measures and controls, welcomes the progress made towards the collection and submission of complete and accurate statistical reports on the production of and trade in rough diamonds, and encourages all the Process Participants to continue to enhance the quality of data and respond promptly to the process of analysis of the data;

19. *Also notes with satisfaction* the footprint work conducted by the Kimberley Process Working Group of Diamond Experts with respect to Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Togo and the Marange diamond fields in Zimbabwe;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the progress achieved under the action plan by the artisanal and alluvial diamond-producing countries and the sharing of information on the impact of the global financial crisis, namely the economic and social consequences and their impact on internal controls;

21. *Calls upon* all Kimberley Process Participants to implement internal controls in diamond trading and manufacturing centres as part of their own internal controls for ensuring adequate Government oversight over the trade in rough diamonds;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance and capacity-building efforts extended by various donors, and encourages other donors to provide financial and technical expertise and organizational support to Kimberley Process Participants, in particular new Participants, to help them to develop tighter monitoring and control measures;

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[6] Ibid., attachment I.

23. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that Namibia, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2009, has made to the efforts to curb the trade in conflict diamonds, and takes note that the Process has selected Israel as Chair and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2010;

24. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the Process;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

63rd plenary meeting
11 December 2009